

AN EXPERIMENT TO SHOW THE COMPARATIVE VALUES OF TEACHING
BY THE LECTURE, QUESTION AND ANSWER,
AND SOCIALIZED METHODS

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Many methods of teaching social studies have been tried in secondary schools. Socialized, lecture, and question and answer are the three most widely used methods. There seems to be little written evidence to support claims that one method is definitely more valuable than the other. Direct comparisons of (1) the lecture method with the question and answer method, (2) the lecture method with the socialized method, and (3) the question and answer method with the socialized method, in a specific situation might well be of significance.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. It is the aim of this experiment (1) to determine by means of objective tests which is the best method of teaching twelfth year government--the lecture method, the question and answer method, or the socialized method; (2) to determine by means of a questionnaire which method of teaching is preferred by the twelfth grade students in government.

Importance of the study. In a democracy, where the power rests in the hands of the masses, it is important to

find the best method of teaching social studies at the high school level. Many students do not receive formal education beyond high school, yet they are constantly in need of factual information to govern their actions in the matter of voting and in their participation in community life. Government is vitally important in the lives of all American citizens. The government of a democracy is the best when the people are well educated. Without a good knowledge of government, it is impossible for a citizen of the United States to be a world citizen. A scientific approach to the teaching of social studies in the high schools will enable teachers to choose methods of teaching which will best meet the needs of the students.

II. METHOD USED IN THE STUDY

Method of procedure. The experimental method of research was selected and the following procedure established:

1. A government class of twenty-two seniors was selected to be taught for one year.
2. The single-group technique was used with a changing factor each time.
3. The government class was taught by a different method for each six-week period the first semester, and the order was reversed the second semester.

4. The Erbe-Denny¹ American Government objective tests were used to measure subject matter achievement.

5. Complete records were kept showing the attendance, pre-test, final, and semester test scores.

6. Comparison of the first semester tests of the Midland government students with twenty other high school students was made by mean scores and range.

7. Comparison of the methods used in teaching was made by mean scores and range.

8. A questionnaire was given to the students at the close of the year to determine which method of teaching they preferred.

9. Conclusions were drawn from the questionnaire data and from the statistical data obtained.

III. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Lecture method of teaching. The teacher explained the textbook subject matter to the students. The students were passive in this method. The textbook and reference books were assigned to be read outside of class.

Question and answer method of teaching. Questions

¹ Carl H. Erbe and E. C. Denny, Erbe-Denny American Government Tests (Iowa State Teachers College Publications. Chicago: Allyn and Bacon, 1950), 4 pp.

were assigned for the students to study. The questions² were taken from Magruder's³ textbook, which was the text used in teaching by all three methods. The students came to class prepared to answer the questions orally or to write the answers with their books closed. There was much free discussion about each question. Opinions of the students were given and considered.

Socialized method of teaching. The students participated in activities which were life-like. They were made to feel the realness and importance of government. The students organized themselves into a congressional body. They elected and appointed officers. The instructor was in the background. Bills were introduced, discussed, and voted on. The students acted as if they were holding a regular session of congress. Other real life activities were participated in during the year, such as panels, debates, and committee activities.

Twelfth grade. Twelfth grade refers to the fourth year of high school in an eight-four organization of public schools. Twelfth grade students are commonly called seniors.

² Sample questions may be found in the appendix.

³ Frank Abbott Magruder, American Government (Chicago: Allyn and Bacon, 1948), 720 pp.

Erbe-Denny⁴ American Government tests. Erbe-Denny Government tests refers to the objective tests that were given at the beginning and end of each six weeks and at the close of the first semester.⁵ These tests were based on the textbook.

IV. LIMITATIONS

(1) Some of the students had less time than others in class because they were participating in extra-curricular activities. (2) The second six weeks of the first semester and the second six weeks of the second semester had fewer holidays than the first and third six weeks of each semester. (3) Because the pre-test and final test were the same test, there was some carry over between the pre-test and final test. (4) The tests that the author used did not evaluate the amount learned in regard to attitudes and everyday living. (5) New material was taught during each period; therefore, the student interest might have been expected to vary during each period. (6) All of the subjects were taken from a regular high school class of twenty-two students. It is

⁴ Erbe, loc. cit.

⁵ Copies of the various chapter tests and the semester test may be found in the appendix.

realized that twenty-two subjects are too few from which to draw definitely valid conclusions.

V. ORGANIZATION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE THESIS

Chapter II gives a review of the related literature, Chapter III is a descriptive presentation of the experiment, Chapter IV treats the results of the experiment as measured by objective tests and shows the results of the questionnaire, and Chapter V presents a summary and conclusions. The bibliography and the appendix conclude the thesis.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

It has been found, through research in methods of teaching the social studies, that no method alone insures good teaching, but that certain methods are more flexible and more adaptable to various school systems. It cannot be said that there can be any set pattern for every teacher in every situation. Many educators have found that the laboratory and project methods are better than the recitation method. The former methods tend to encourage student initiative and stimulate more responsibility and cooperation.¹

Literature on experiments and investigations concerning methods of teaching social studies. Doll has said that:

Even the most conservative teacher must experience occasional misgivings about methods that are considered "best" merely because they are traditional. Unlike dentists, teachers have long failed to judge their techniques in the light of the reactions of their "patients." Dentists have watched man's writhings under the duress of dental treatment, and they have learned to ask directly, "Does that hurt?" Although teachers have observed the subtle, obscure, yet, psychologically potent reactions to painful teaching, they have seldom made any such inquiry.²

¹ Walter S. Monroe, "Methods of Teaching," Encyclopedia of Educational Research, Revised Edition, 745-52, 1950.

² Ronald C. Doll, "High School Pupils' Attitudes Toward Teaching Procedures," School Review, 55:222, April, 1947.

Many teachers teach by the method they most enjoy rather than by the method which will produce the best results. The learner is not always consulted by the teacher in regard to his attitude concerning the method of instruction.

An investigation was made by Doll³ to determine which of several methods of teaching was most acceptable to high school students.

There were 1,237 pupils enrolled in six high schools, three in New Jersey and three in Pennsylvania, who cooperated in the investigation. On the basis of the data, Doll concluded:

1. In general, pupils prefer democratic to laissez faire or autocratic classroom procedures.

2. Youth like to have their creative impulses guided but not thwarted; they want opportunities to express themselves freely in groups in which they feel secure; and they appreciate assignments that are definite and meaningful but not dictatorial.

3. Pupils find more flaws in traditional teaching methods than teachers appear to recognize.

4. Learners' attitudes toward teachers and teaching methods require more thorough and more frequent study than they have received in the past.

5. Instruments such as the "expressionnaire" used in the present investigation need further refinement before they can be employed with assurance in measuring pupil attitudes. At present their greatest usefulness resides in the stimulus that they provide to discussion and comment.⁴

³ Ibid., pp. 222-227.

⁴ Ibid., pp. 226-227.

Michaelis⁵ reported, from answers to a questionnaire on present day teaching problems in social studies, that the most important problems were understanding the objectives, looking ahead to see if the methods would bring about the desired outcomes, and weighing of the aims of teaching.

Jayne⁶ did not find any relationship between "teacher acts and pupil gains."

Friedman⁷ reported in his study that pupils used various ways to learn dates. Pupil interest was found to be a large factor, particularly when supplemented by such factors as learning ability and utility.

According to Traxler's⁸ findings there were no outstanding differences in the knowledge of facts in United States history among students from schools with progressive or conservative educational outlook.⁹

⁵ John U. Michaelis, "Current Instruction Problems in Secondary School Social Studies," Social Education, 10:307-10, November, 1946.

⁶ Clarence D. Jayne, "A Study of the Relationship between Teaching Procedures and Educational Outcomes," Journal of Experimental Education, 14:101-34, December, 1945.

⁷ Kopple C. Friedman, "Pupil Preferences in the Learning of Dates," The Social Studies, 35:172-74, April, 1944.

⁸ Arthur E. Traxler, "Progressive Methods as Related to Knowledge of American History," School and Society, 57: 640-43, May 28, 1943.

⁹ Victor Minotti, "Procedures and Outcomes: the Social Studies," Review of Educational Research, 17:283-84, October 1947.

It has been found that teachers of today, using the lecture method, talk less than teachers of the past. This change in teaching by the lecture method shows the value of authoritative opinion, the place of the teacher in the lecture method, and the relative value of oral instruction.¹⁰

Monroe has stated that:

The outstanding conclusion is that teacher telling, or the "lecture method," probably has considerably more usefulness in elementary and secondary-school social studies than is commonly assumed. Some of the specific findings suggest the following: (a) ability to learn from spoken words exhibits a high degree of correlation with ability to learn from printed words, both forms of learning being dependent essentially on competence in understanding language; (b) students probably learn more from excellent and less from poor lectures than from reading; . . . (d) in the secondary schools the lecture has some distinctive advantages and should be used on occasion, but the evidence is not conclusive as to just what are the occasions upon which this means of instruction should be used.¹¹

There is evidence, according to Monroe,¹² to show that the social studies teacher is asking fewer questions in the questioning method. It has been demonstrated by research that questioning is valuable for promoting pupil interest and understanding may be developed through questioning. This method is used by many teachers to test pupils' achievements.

¹⁰ Walter S. Monroe, "Social Studies," Encyclopedia of Educational Research, 1130-55, 1941.

¹¹ Ibid., pp. 1144-1145.

¹² Ibid., pp. 1130-55.

The idea that all pupil learning derives from pupil activity has been extended by evidence from the field of educational psychology. This has affected the method of teaching the social studies greatly. The cause of the project method and the socialized recitation has been strengthened.

Kimmell,¹³ Phillips,¹⁴ and Davey and Hill¹⁵ have shown in their studies that experimental results in the area of methods of teaching social studies are inconclusive.

Wrightstone¹⁶ has pointed out that in terms of attitudes, abilities and actions, pupils who had been taught by the socialized methods were found to be definitely superior. Knowledges, attitudes, understandings, and skills which are necessary for living in the world of today are best developed in school situations which provide real life like opportunities

¹³ W. G. Kimmell, "A Review of Some Reports of Controlled Experimentation in Methods of Teaching in the Social Studies," First Yearbook of the National Council for the Social Studies, 1931, pp. 145-76.

¹⁴ Burr W. Phillips, "The Contribution of Research to The Teaching of Social Studies," Eighth Yearbook of the National Council for the Social Studies, 1937, pp. 44-74.

¹⁵ John R. Davey and Howard C. Hill, "The Contribution of Research to the Teaching of Social Studies," Eighth Yearbook of the National Council for Social Studies, 1937. pp. 1-20.

¹⁶ J. W. Wrightstone, Appraisal of Experimental High School Practices (New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1936), 194 pp.

for democratic living.

Edmiston and Braddock¹⁷ found that the more mature and more able pupils seem to profit most from the lecture method.

Results were produced, in a study by Jayne,¹⁸ which indicated that the groups which used the silent motion pictures did not show as much immediate gain as the pupils taught by the lecture method. There was more forgetting noticed among the students taught by the lecture method.

Monroe has said that:

Early attempts to develop the skills of cooperative living and group techniques for solving problems were projected through a pattern of teaching referred to as the socialized recitation. This method of teaching provided opportunities for the teacher and pupils to work together and to share the product of their efforts in a general group discussion, usually under the leadership of a pupil with the teacher serving as a guide and consultant. . . . However, there is no evidence to indicate that the socialized recitation is an inferior plan of instruction when employed by a conscientious teacher and when evaluated in terms of its purported objectives.¹⁹

There is an increasing amount of experimentation being

¹⁷ R. W. Edmiston and R. W. Braddock, "Study of the Effect of Various Teaching Procedures upon Observed Group Attention in Secondary Schools," Journal of Educational Psychology, 32:665-72, December, 1941.

¹⁸ C. D. Jayne, "Study of the Learning and Retention of Materials Presented by Lecture and by Silent Film," Journal of Educational Research, 38:46-59, September, 1944.

¹⁹ Walter S. Monroe, "Methods of Teaching," Encyclopedia of Educational Research, Revised Edition, p. 748. 1950.

carried on with the group-discussion method of teaching. In an experiment with a controlled group Zeleny²⁰ found slight differences in favor of the group-discussion procedure over the recitation. The group-discussion method of teaching is an effective approach to cooperative problem solving according to an ever-increasing group of learned men.

Experimental studies in comparative teaching methods have been thus far rather indecisive according to a summary of all new patterns of instruction given by Hodgkins.²¹

In a survey of 6,776 social studies teachers all of whom had taught at least two years, 1,764 reported that socialized recitation was the technique of instruction most commonly used, according to Young.²² The methods which required group activities were more popular than textbook recitation.

Wilson and Murra²³ discovered that the accomplishments

²⁰ L. D. Zeleny, "Experimental Appraisal of a Group of Learning Plan," Journal of Educational Research, 34:37-42, September, 1940.

²¹ George W. Hodgkins, "A Guide to Newer Methods in Teaching the Social Studies," National Council for the Social Studies, Bulletin No. 7, (Cambridge, Mass., 1936), 75 pp.

²² William E. Young, "Methods of Learning and Teaching," Review of Educational Research, 11:446, October, 1941.

²³ Howard E. Wilson and Wilbur F. Murra, "Contributions of Research to Special Methods: The Social Studies," Thirty-Seventh Yearbook of the National Society for the Study of Education, Part II, 1938, pp. 147-60.

In education as a whole have had a marked effect on the teaching of social studies. Within the social studies field, research gains have not been so prominent.

From the Progressive Education Association Bulletin, "New Methods for Old in Education,"²⁴ it was noted that equal progress was made by the children in schools using the later methods of teaching in retaining textbook material and better progress in attitudes and behavior.

In replies from 17,000 pupils, Eells,²⁵ in his Co-operative Study of Secondary School Standards, found pupils' activities are considered by the students to be a necessary part of a modern school.

Needed research. In the field of comparative methods of teaching social studies, there is much need of extensive research. Along this line of thinking, Monroe has said:

A major weakness in research concerned with methods of teaching lies in the confusion of educational theory in accordance with which results have been interpreted. Many studies have sought to discover, for example, superior procedures for accomplishing goals of subject matter mastery while giving little or no consideration to the effect of the method of attaining such goals upon

²⁴ Progressive Education Association, Committee on Evaluation of New Practices in Education, "New Methods vs. Old in American Education, (New York: Teachers College, Columbia University, 1941), 56 pp.

²⁵ Walter Eells, "What Secondary School Pupils Think of Pupil Activities," Clearing House, 12:469-75, April 1938.

the total growth of the pupil. A second limitation has been the inadequacy of research instruments and techniques available. Experimental research has not frequently produced findings of high validity because of the complexity of the experimental factor, in some cases involving curriculum reorganization; the control of non-experimental factors, especially teacher skill, zeal, and enthusiasm, is seldom adequate; the measurement of the outcomes of instruction is rarely satisfactory and often is in terms of extraneous purposes; and the period of experimentation is usually not long enough for the pupils and teacher to become adjusted to a new method. The tendency to measure the effectiveness of teaching in terms of outcomes which can be measured by verbal responses of pupils represents, perhaps, a third impediment to research concerned with methods of teaching.

.....
 An analysis of the quantity and quality of existing research concerned with patterns of teaching and related details suggests the need for studies; (a) which identify the methods of teaching which contribute most to the development of effective attitudes and habits of democratic behavior; (b) which seek to discover the effects of various teaching "climates" upon total growth and development; (c) which indicate the patterns of instruction most appropriate for pupils of various maturity levels.²⁶

Conclusion. From studies made in regard to the comparative value of methods of teaching social studies, the evidence points to the advisability of using many methods rather than the use of any one method. It is the opinion of the writer that this generalization is not to be taken as a rule of practice for every teacher.

²⁶ Walter S. Monroe, "Methods of Teaching," Encyclopedia of Educational Research, Revised Edition, 751, 1950.

CHAPTER III

DESCRIPTION OF THE EXPERIMENT

The experiment was conducted at Midland High School, Midland, Indiana, where the writer was a teacher of social studies. It was carried out with one class in twelfth grade government, over a period of one year. The writer had taught the class for two years previous to the beginning of the experiment.

Setting up the experiment. The students and teachers in Midland High School were not told that an experiment was going to be undertaken. This helped in keeping the natural atmosphere in the classroom. The senior government class of twenty-two students was selected. They were taught the first six weeks by the lecture method. Assignments were made in the textbook and reference books for the students to prepare before they came to class. During the class period, the teacher explained the textbook subject matter. The students listened to the explanation and asked questions if they did not understand some particular point. There was no general discussion about any part of the subject matter.

Changing factor. During the second six weeks, the twelfth grade government class was taught by the socialized method. The students participated in real life-like activities.

They organized themselves into a congressional body and held a regular session of congress following the procedure outlined by Magruder.¹ The students were made to feel a responsibility and a desire to do something for their country. An outgrowth of this was a new flag design made by one of the students. The Linton Daily Citizen said:

A proposed design for a new American flag, made by a pupil of the Midland High School, has been submitted to the United States heraldist, who is in charge of designing all official U. S. flags.

The pupil is Sunny Vaughn of Midland.

He conceived his idea for the new flag after Alaska and Hawaii petitioned the Congress for the status of statehood.

In his sketch, formed with stars, the three letters, "U.S.A." are formed in the center of the flag. Three stars are placed at each corner and two additional stars are placed in the center at the top and bottom.

According to a report from Midland, young Vaughn "felt his loyalty for his country so seriously and wanted to do something worthy for his country that he went to Mr. Gabbard, the social studies teacher, to ask his advice. Mr. Gabbard knew of young Vaughn's ability and that the design was good. He asked permission of the student to write a letter to Congressman James E. Noland, to get his opinion.

Congressman Noland replied in part, "I would like to commend you for the ingenuity and originality of design that you have shown in the sketch that has been sent me. Because I believe that your idea has great merit, I am taking the liberty of

¹ Frank Abbott Magruder, American Government (Chicago: Allyn and Bacon, 1948), pp. 154-71.

forwarding the sketch to the U. S. Heraldist who is in charge of designing all official U. S. Flags."

The Midland statement continued: This student has taken an interest in our country's new flag arrangement. He has given his time and efforts to propose an emblem which the faculty of Midland and the student body think is one of the best presented to the government that has been published to date. The statement was submitted by Frank C. Rhea.²

The twelfth grade government class was taught the third six weeks by the question and answer method. Questions were assigned for the students to prepare before they came to class. During the class period, the students answered the questions orally or wrote with their books closed. Opinions of the students about thought questions were heard and considered. This procedure of order of method was reversed the second semester; therefore, there was a changing factor each time.

Other factors kept constant. All other factors were kept constant (1) by using the single group technique, (2) by using the Erbe-Denny³ test based on Magruder's⁴ American Government, which was the textbook used during the year the experiment was performed, (3) by using the same textbook as

² News item in the Linton Daily Citizen, May 5, 1950.

³ Carl H. Erbe and E. C. Denny, Erbe-Denny American Government Tests (Iowa State Teachers College Publications. Chicago: Allyn and Bacon, 1950), 4 pp.

⁴ Magruder, op. cit., 720 pp.

a basis for teaching by all three methods, (4) by having uniform grading periods throughout the year, and (5) by checking attendance to see if it averaged about the same for each six weeks during the year.

Testing program. In order that the writer would be able to determine which method of teaching was the best as measured by objective tests, the Erbe-Denny American Government⁵ tests were used. A test was given at the beginning and at the close of each period taught by different methods. The pre-test score was subtracted from the final test score which gave the gain made by each student for each method of teaching.

A semester test prepared by Erbe-Denny⁶ of one hundred points covering all the material taught by the three methods was given at the close of the first semester. The mean score based on nine hundred cases for this test has been found by Erbe-Denny.⁷ The purpose for giving this test was to compare the mean score and range of the Midland twelfth grade government class with that of twenty other high schools totaling nine hundred cases.

Attendance record. An attendance record for each student

⁵ Erbe, loc. cit.

⁶ Loc. cit.

⁷ Loc. cit.

in the twelfth grade government class was kept. The per cent of attendance was figured for each of the six periods of teaching by the different methods in order to determine if the attendance had any effect on the experiment.

Determining student preferences. To ascertain which method of teaching the students preferred, a questionnaire was administered at the conclusion of the experiment.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS OF THE EXPERIMENT

In this chapter, the results of the experiment as measured by objective tests and questionnaire data will be presented and analyzed in the following order: (1) group findings in the twelfth-grade government class taught by the lecture method for the first six weeks during the first semester, (2) group findings in the twelfth grade government class taught by the socialized method for the second six weeks during the first semester, (3) group findings in the twelfth grade government class taught by the question and answer method for the third six weeks during the first semester, (4) comparison of the different methods taught during the first semester, (5) group findings in the twelfth-grade government class taught by the socialized method for the first six weeks during the second semester, (6) group findings in the twelfth-grade government class taught by the question and answer method for the second six weeks during the second semester, (7) group findings in the twelfth-grade government class taught by the lecture method for the third six weeks during the second semester, (8) comparison of the different methods taught during the second semester, (9) comparison of the first semester test of the twelfth grade government class at Midland with other schools, (1) attendance

as a contributing factor, (11) results of the student questionnaire, and (12) general observations.

I. RESULTS OF THE OBJECTIVE TESTS

Group findings, twelfth grade government class, taught by the lecture method the first six weeks. In the lecture class during the first six weeks, the range of gain scores was from 1 to 18; the mean score gain was 6.50.

Group findings, twelfth grade government class, taught by the socialized method the second six weeks. The range of gain scores in the socialized class during the second six weeks was from 1 to 23; and the mean gain was 9.82.

Group findings, twelfth grade government class, taught by the question and answer method the third six weeks. In the question and answer class during the third six weeks, the range of gain scores was from 1 to 27; the mean score gain was 9.91.

Comparison of the different methods during the first semester. The range of scores was greater in the socialized class than the lecture class by 5. The mean of the socialized class exceeded that of the lecture class by 3.32.

The range of scores was greater in the question and answer class than the socialized class by 4. The means or mean gain for the question and answer class and the socialized

class were almost identical.

The range of scores was greater in the question and answer class than the lecture class by 9. The mean of the question and answer class exceeded that of the lecture class by 3.41.

It will be noted that, as measured by objective tests, the socialized method of teaching resulted in a higher mean score gain than the lecture method, but slightly less than the question and answer method during the first semester. Since the actual difference in the means of the socialized and question and answer methods was only 0.09, it may be concluded that the two methods of instruction proved equally effective during the first semester, and each more effective than the lecture method.

The range of scores was less in the lecture class than the socialized or question and answer class during the first semester. It may be concluded that the socialized and question and answer method were more effective in stimulating student interest for outside study for a large per cent of the students.

Table I shows the total ranked scores of the gain made by each student from the pre-test to the final test in the twelfth grade government class taught by the lecture, socialized, and question and answer methods during the first semester.

TABLE I

RANKED SCORES OF THE GAIN MADE BY THE TWELFTH YEAR
MIDLAND STUDENTS IN THE THREE METHODS TAUGHT IN
GOVERNMENT DURING THE FIRST SEMESTER

Point gain	Method of teaching		
	Lecture	Socialized	Ques. & Ans.
	A	B	C
	No. of students	No. of students	No. of students
27			1
26			
25			
24			
23		1	
22			
21			
20			
19			
18	1		2
17		1	2
16	1	2	
15	2	1	
14		2	1
13			
12		4	1
11	1		2
10	1		1
9		2	2
8	1		2
7	2	2	
6	2	2	
5	1		3
4			2
3	3	1	1
2	3	2	1
1	4	2	1
Mean	6.50	9.82	9.91
Range	17	22	26
Difference between mean of Method A and B	is 3.32		
Difference between mean of Method B and C	is 0.09		
Difference between mean of Method A and C	is 3.41		
Difference between range of Method A and B	is 5		
Difference between range of Method B and C	is 4		
Difference between range of Method A and C	is 9		

Group findings, twelfth grade government class, taught by the socialized method the fourth six weeks. In the socialized class during the fourth six weeks, the range of gain scores was from 1 to 21; the mean score gain was 11.36.

Group findings, twelfth grade government class, taught by the question and answer method the fifth six weeks. The range of gain scores in the question and answer class during the fifth six weeks was from 1 to 18; and the mean gain was 7.73.

Group findings, twelfth grade government class, taught by the lecture method the sixth six weeks. In the lecture class during the sixth six weeks, the range of gain scores was from 1 to 17; the mean score gain was 5.68.

Comparison of the different methods during the second semester. The range of scores was greater in the socialized class than in the lecture class by 4. The mean of the socialized class exceeded that of the lecture class by 5.68.

The range of scores was greater in the socialized class than in the question and answer class by 3. The mean of the socialized class exceeded that of the question and answer class by 3.63.

The range of scores was greater in the question and answer class than in the lecture class by 1. The mean of the question and answer class exceeded that of the lecture class

by 2.05.

It will be noted that, as measured by objective tests, the socialized method of teaching resulted in a higher mean score gain than the question and answer or lecture method during the second semester. It may be concluded that the socialized method proved slightly more effective the second semester than the question and answer or lecture methods. The question and answer method proved slightly more effective than the lecture method.

Since the differences of the ranges, 4-3-1, of the three methods are so small during the second semester, it may be concluded that the three methods of instruction proved equally effective in stimulating outside study and preparation so far as test measurements are concerned.

Table II shows the total ranked scores of the gain made by each student from the pre-test to the final test in twelfth grade government class taught by the socialized, question and answer, and lecture methods during the second semester.

Comparison of the semester test of the twelfth grade government class at Midland with other schools. The range of scores in the twelfth grade government class was from 45 to 88; and the mean was 60.14.

TABLE II

RANKED SCORES OF THE GAIN MADE BY THE TWELFTH YEAR
MIDLAND STUDENTS IN THE THREE METHODS TAUGHT IN
GOVERNMENT DURING THE SECOND SEMESTER

Point gain	Method of teaching		
	Socialized	Ques. & Ans.	Lecture
	B	C	A
	No. of students	No. of students	No. of students
21	1		
20	1		
19	2		
18	1	1	
17			1
16	3	1	
15		1	
14			
13	1		1
12			
11	3	2	
10		2	1
9		1	
8	4	2	1
7	2	2	2
6		4	5
5		1	3
4	3		1
3		2	2
2		2	3
1	1	1	2
Mean	11.36	7.73	5.68
Range	20	17	16
Difference between mean of Method A and B is	5.68		
Difference between mean of Method B and C is	3.63		
Difference between mean of Method A and C is	2.05		
Difference between range of Method A and B is	4		
Difference between range of Method B and C is	3		
Difference between range of Method A and C is	1		

The range of scores in twenty other high school government classes, as stated by Erbe-Denny,¹ was from 30 to 93; and the mean was 67.0.

The range of scores is greater in the twenty other high school government classes than in the twelfth grade government class at Midland by 20. The mean of the twenty other high school classes exceeded that of the Midland class by 6.86.

Table III shows the total ranked scores of the twelfth grade government class on the first semester test.

Attendance as a contributing factor. The per cent of attendance for each of the six periods of teaching by different methods was as follows: (1) 97.4%, (2) 96.6%, (3) 95.6%, (4) 95.6%, (5) 95.5%, and (6) 95.9%. Since there are relatively slight differences in the per cent of attendance, the conclusion is drawn that absences did not affect the results of the experiment.

II. RESULTS OF THE STUDENT QUESTIONNAIRE

Statement of the questionnaire. On the day the final test was given, a questionnaire was administered in order to determine which method of teaching the students preferred.

¹ Carl H. Erbe and E. C. Denny, Erbe-Denny American Government Tests (Iowa State Teachers College Publications. Chicago: Allyn and Bacon, 1950), 4 pp.

TABLE III

RANKED SCORES OF THE TWELFTH GRADE GOVERNMENT CLASS
AT MIDLAND ON THE FIRST SEMESTER TEST

Test score	Frequency	Test score	Frequency	Test score	Frequency
88	1	73		58	2
87		72		57	2
86		71	1	56	1
85		70		55	1
84	1	69		54	1
83		68		53	1
82		67		52	1
81		66		51	2
80	1	65		50	
79		64		49	
78		63	1	48	1
77	1	62		47	
76		61		46	1
75		60	1	45	1
74		59	1		

The range is 43.
The mean is 60.14

Table IV shows the questions that were asked and the total votes received for each method of teaching.

Group findings. The question and answer method received a total of 62 votes. The lecture method received a total of 31 votes. The socialized method received a total of 17 votes. The number of votes received by the question and answer method was greater than the number of votes received by the lecture method by 31. The question and answer method received 45 more votes than the socialized method. The number of votes received by the lecture method exceeds that received by the socialized method by 14.

If the total number of votes received on the questionnaire is used as a basis for drawing conclusions, it will be noted that a majority of the students preferred to be taught by the question and answer method. It will also be noted that a majority of the students thought the lecture method gave them the most enjoyment. This preference might be the result of less work required than actual pleasure derived. Eleven of the twenty-two students thought the lecture method was the most helpful to them. Since the students were not consistent in their answers to the questionnaire, these data alone would not constitute a valid reason for indicating any one method of instruction as the best.

General observations. It was noticed by the writer

TABLE IV
 QUESTIONNAIRE GIVEN TO THE TWELFTH GRADE GOVERNMENT
 CLASS AT MIDLAND

Question	Answer		
	Lec- ture	Ques. & Ans.	Sociali- zed
1. Which method of teaching gave you the most enjoyment?	12	5	5
2. From which method of teaching did you gain the most knowledge?	6	14	2
3. Which method of teaching seemed the most helpful to you?	11	8	3
4. From which method of teaching did you receive the highest report card grade?	1	18	3
5. Which method of teaching stimulated the most interest?	1	17	4
Total points	31	62	17

that the students of the twelfth grade government class seemed more interested during the year that the experiment was performed than they had been during the two previous years that the writer had taught them. Although the students were not told that an experiment was being performed, they seemed to sense that something was happening. The writer overheard the students talking with enthusiasm about the different methods of teaching that were being used. Another evidence of greater enthusiasm was the students' expressions of strong desires to do something worthwhile for their country.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary. It was the purpose of this study to discover which of the three methods, lecture, question and answer, or socialized was the best method to use to teach social studies in the high school, and to determine which method of teaching the students preferred.

The experimental method of research was selected and the following procedure established: (1) one twelfth grade government class, taught by the writer, was used in an experiment running for one year; (2) single group technique was used with a changing factor each six weeks the first semester and the order reversed the second semester; (3) objective tests prepared by Erbe-Denny¹ were administered at the beginning and at the close of each six weeks, and at the close of the first semester; (4) at the end of one year, a questionnaire was administered to determine student preferences; (5) complete records showing attendance, pre-test, final, and semester test scores were kept by the writer; (6) comparison of the gains made by the twelfth grade government class during the year was made by mean scores and range;

¹ Carl H. Erbe and E. C. Denny, Erbe-Denny American Government Tests (Iowa State Teachers College Publications. Chicago: Allyn and Bacon, 1950), 4 pp.

and (7) conclusions were drawn from these statistical measures and from the questionnaire data.

The experiment was conducted at Midland High School, Midland, Indiana, where the writer was a teacher of social studies. The writer had taught the selected group of students for two years previous to the time this experiment was conducted.

In the experiment, a changing factor was maintained (1) by teaching the first six weeks by the lecture method, (2) by teaching the second six weeks by the socialized method, and (3) by teaching the third six weeks by the question and answer method. The order of method was reversed the second semester.

All other factors were kept constant (1) by using the single group technique, (2) by not telling the students and faculty that an experiment was being performed, (3) by using the Erbe-Denny² tests based on Magruder's³ American Government, which was the textbook used during the year the experiment was performed, (4) by using the same textbook as a basis for teaching by all three methods, (5) by having uniform grading periods throughout the year, and (6) by checking attendance to see if it averaged about the same for each six weeks during the year.

² Erbe, loc. cit.

³ Frank Abbott Magruder, American Government (Chicago: Allyn and Bacon, 1948), 720 pp.

The results of the experiment, as measured by achievement tests and questionnaire data, were computed and showed:

1. The mean gain of the twelfth grade government class taught by the question and answer method was slightly higher than the mean gain of the same class taught by the socialized method during the first semester. The difference of the means, 0.09, was not thought enough to constitute a significant difference, especially since the mean of the socialized method was higher than that of the question and answer method the second semester. The difference of the means the second semester, 3.63, was not thought enough to constitute a significant difference since the difference has been in the reverse direction the first semester. The means for the question and answer and socialized method for both semesters were both higher than the mean for the lecture method.

2. The range of scores for the twelfth grade government class was less for the lecture method during both semesters than for either the socialized or question and answer method. Perhaps none of the students did as much work outside of class during the periods taught by the lecture method; therefore, the range of scores would be less. The range was larger for the question and answer method than the socialized method during the first semester, but the order was reversed the second semester. The students did more outside work and preparation during the periods taught by the

socialized and question and answer methods than during the periods taught by the lecture method.

3. Attendance did not affect the results of this experiment.

4. As measured by the questionnaire, the twelfth grade government students preferred the question and answer method first, the lecture method second, and the socialized method third.

Conclusions. The following may be concluded:

1. At the twelfth grade level, teaching by the question and answer method during the first semester resulted in the highest achievement. During the second semester, teaching by the socialized method resulted in the highest achievement. Since the differences of the means of the three methods were so small, and since they were not consistent from semester to semester, it is concluded that the difference in achievement alone would not constitute a valid reason for using any one method of instruction.

2. The majority of students preferred to be taught by the question and answer method. They thought they learned more, made better grades, and that the most interest was stimulated by the question and answer method of teaching. The majority of the students thought the lecture method gave them the most enjoyment. Eleven of the twenty-two students thought

the lecture method was the most helpful to them. Since the students were not consistent in their answers to the questionnaire, these data alone would not constitute a valid reason for using any one method of instruction.

3. Attention and interest were more easily stimulated during the periods taught by the question and answer method.

4. Government seemed more real, vital, and life-like to the students during the periods taught by the socialized method. However, the evaluation in this study, which involved only subject-matter achievement, showed that there was little difference in the effectiveness of the three methods.

5. The urge for the students to want to look into the future and set a goal for life seemed the greatest during the periods taught by the lecture method.

Recommendations.

1. The writer would not recommend the use of any one method exclusively in the teaching of social studies.

2. It is recommended that those teachers of social studies who are not positive of their methods in terms of objectives and student achievement experiment with different methods of teaching.

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APPENDIX

QUESTIONNAIRE

Answer each question with one of the following: (1) lecture, (2) question and answer, or (3) socialized.

1. Which method of teaching gave you the most enjoyment?
2. From which method of teaching did you gain the most knowledge?
3. Which method of teaching seemed the most helpful to you?
4. From which method of teaching did you receive the highest report card grades?
5. Which method of teaching stimulated the most interest?

SAMPLE QUESTIONS

Questions used as a basis for discussion during the periods taught by the question and answer method.

1. What are civil rights? What are political rights?
2. What three civil rights are beyond the control of Congress or the States?
3. What is a bill of attainder?
4. What is an ex post facto law?
5. May a person believe whatever he pleases regarding religious matters? May he do what he pleases, asserting that his deeds are a part of his religion?
6. May one person say what he chooses regarding another? May he publish it?
7. May a Chinese woman born in the United States vote for presidential electors?
8. Explain the sentence, Every right implies a duty; and tell why every mother should vote.
9. Explain the referendum and the initiative.
10. Give arguments for and against our jury system.
11. Explain how each of the three types of State budgets operates.
12. Why were "scrap-barrel" jobs ineffective in relieving unemployment?

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ERBE-DENNY AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TESTS

BASED ON MAGRUDER'S AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

By CARL H. ERBE, PH.D.
Professor of Government, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa

and E. C. DENNY, PH.D.
Head of the Department of Education, Iowa State Teachers College

TEST I: CHAPTERS I-VIII inclusive

For Eleventh and Twelfth Grades

Do not open this folder, or turn it over, until told to do so.
Fill in these blanks, giving your name, age, etc. Write plainly.

Name
(First name, initial, and last name)

Age last birthday years. Grade

School Teacher

City and State Date 19....

DIRECTIONS. *This test consists of five sections. Directions are printed at the beginning of each section. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. When the teacher gives the signal to begin, turn the first page and start by reading the directions for Section A. Continue until you have finished all the sections or until the teacher says "stop." If you finish before time is up, go over your work to see that you have answered all questions as you intended. Do not ask any questions after the examination begins.*

SECTION	SCORE
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
Total	

A. DIRECTIONS. Answer each of the following questions by underscoring "Yes" or "No" in the right-hand column.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Is the spirit of the American pioneer constantly finding new fields to explore?..... | Yes | No |
| 2. Are the decisions of the United States Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of a law binding on the States?..... | Yes | No |
| 3. Must the import duty on cut diamonds be the same at New Orleans as at New York?..... | Yes | No |
| 4. Does the United States have a confederate form of government?..... | Yes | No |
| 5. Is there a difference between the State and the government?..... | Yes | No |
| 6. If Congress passes a law contrary to the Constitution will it be enforced by the courts?..... | Yes | No |
| 7. Does the Constitution prohibit taxes on exports?..... | Yes | No |
| 8. Is Congress limited to the powers specifically enumerated in the Constitution?..... | Yes | No |
| 9. Does the Constitution specify when the annual session of Congress shall begin?..... | Yes | No |
| 10. In the exercise of concurrent powers is the National government superior to the States?..... | Yes | No |
| 11. Must each of the States give full faith and credit to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State?..... | Yes | No |
| 12. Is the government of the United States a pure democracy?..... | Yes | No |
| 13. Has Congress power to regulate all commerce that takes place wholly within a State?..... | Yes | No |
| 14. Do the State governments have only delegated powers?..... | Yes | No |
| 15. Would a law enacted in California to prohibit Japanese born in the United States from voting in the California State elections be unconstitutional?..... | Yes | No |
| 16. May States enter into agreements with one another without the consent of Congress?..... | Yes | No |
| 17. Was Chief Justice Marshall strict in interpreting the provisions of the Constitution?..... | Yes | No |
| 18. Did the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890 make it illegal to form business combinations in restraint of trade?..... | Yes | No |
| 19. Did America give more than fifty billion dollars in Lend-Lease to our Allies during World War II?..... | Yes | No |
| 20. Does Congress determine the qualifications of voters for members of Congress?..... | Yes | No |

B. DIRECTIONS. Each of the stages in the development of the state is given a number. The more prominent characteristics of each stage are listed. Write the number of a stage in the parenthesis following its characteristics.

STAGES	CHARACTERISTICS
Hunting and fishing (1)	21. Government regulation in the interest of general welfare..... ()
Pastoral (2)	22. The "Family state" ruled by a patriarch..... ()
Agricultural (3)	23. No private landowners; little need for political organization.. ()
Commercial (4)	24. Use of a medium of exchange; united efforts against robbery ()
Manufacturing (5)	25. Private ownership of land; consciousness of political unity... ()
Coöperative (6)	26. Power machinery displaces hand implements..... ()

C. DIRECTIONS. *In the parenthesis at the right put the number of the word or phrase which is the best answer.*

27. The number of representatives in Congress is determined on the basis of —
1 area, 2 population, 3 number of qualified voters, 4 wealth..... ()
28. World War II cost the United States about —
1 \$500,000,000,000, 2 \$300,000,000,000, 3 \$150,000,000,000, 4 \$25,000,000,000 ()
29. How many amendments have been added to the Federal Constitution?
1 twelve, 2 nineteen, 3 twenty-one, 4 twenty-four..... ()
30. The State governments may legislate in matters pertaining to —
1 divorce, 2 patents, 3 immigration, 4 citizenship..... ()
31. Delivering up to another government a person who has fled from justice is known as —
1 extradition, 2 exoneration, 3 expatriation, 4 attainder..... ()
32. How many ways are there of amending the Federal Constitution?
1 one, 2 two, 3 three, 4 four..... ()
33. What amount of exemption was allowed for each child on a 1948 Federal income?
1 \$100, 2 \$200, 3 \$350, 4 \$600..... ()
34. The powers exercised by Congress under the "necessary and proper" clause are known as —
1 implied, 2 residual, 3 concurrent, 4 mandatory..... ()
35. How many of the State legislatures must ratify a proposal to amend the Constitution before it becomes an amendment?
1 majority, 2 three-fifths, 3 two-thirds, 4 three-fourths..... ()
36. In order for Congress to propose amendments to the Constitution it is necessary for the proposal to pass both houses by a —
1 plurality vote, 2 majority vote, 3 two-thirds vote, 4 three-fourths vote ()
37. Which amendment to the Constitution authorizes Congress to levy an income tax?
1 tenth, 2 fourteenth, 3 sixteenth, 4 nineteenth..... ()
38. Into how many departments are the powers of the Federal government divided?
1 ten, 2 eight, 3 three, 4 two..... ()
39. The National government may legislate directly in matters pertaining to —
1 marriage, 2 copyrights, 3 insurance, 4 suffrage..... ()
40. How many members are there in the lower House of Congress?
1 ninety-six, 2 two hundred sixty-three, 3 four hundred thirty-five, 4 five hundred thirty-one..... ()
41. About how many United States Senators must stand for re-election every two years?
1 all, 2 two-thirds, 3 one-half, 4 one-third..... ()
42. How many States were required to ratify the Constitution before it could go into effect?
1 seven, 2 nine, 3 eleven, 4 thirteen..... ()
43. An objection to the Constitution was that it had —
1 no Bill of Rights, 2 control over commerce, 3 power to lay and collect taxes, 4 no provisions for political parties..... ()
44. Which Constitutional amendment provides for popular election of United States Senators?
1 ninth, 2 twelfth, 3 fifteenth, 4 seventeenth..... ()

Go right on to the next page.

D. DIRECTIONS. Each term is given a number. Put the number of the term in the parenthesis following its definition.

TERMS	DEFINITIONS
Federation (1)	45. A loose union depending on the separate units to enforce the laws ()
Constitution (2)	46. A form of government in which the people select their agents to run the government. ()
Confederation (3)	47. A close union having power to enforce its own laws. ()
State (4)	48. A form of government in which all authority resides in a single individual. ()
Limited monarchy (5)	49. A form of government with definite restrictions on the powers of the ruler ()
Apportionment (6)	50. The written document which provides for organization of government, defines its powers and indicates the relation which exists between people and government. ()
Absolute monarchy (7)	51. The distribution of representatives among the several States on a prescribed basis. ()
Republic (8)	52. An organized body of people living within a limited territory and having power to make and enforce laws without the consent of any higher authority. ()

E. DIRECTIONS. Each term is given a number. Put the number of the term in the parenthesis following its definition.

TERMS	DEFINITIONS
Gerrymandering (1)	53. A tariff duty on goods imported from foreign countries ()
Senatorial courtesy (2)	54. A tax paid by the person upon whom the tax is levied ()
Direct tax (3)	55. Free postage to Congressmen for official business ()
Naturalization (4)	56. A practice of permitting Senators largely to control Presidential appointments to local Federal offices. ()
Indirect tax (5)	57. The process whereby an alien acquires citizenship ()
Excise (6)	58. An internal revenue duty on goods produced within a country . ()
Customs (7)	59. The dividing up of a State so that the party in power will as nearly as possible control the State's entire representation. . . ()
Franking privilege (8)	60. A tax which can be shifted from the person who pays the tax to other persons. ()

ERBE-DENNY AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TESTS

BASED ON MAGRUDER'S AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

By CARL H. ERBE, PH.D.
Professor of Government, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa

and E. C. DENNY, PH.D.
Head of the Department of Education, Iowa State Teachers College

TEST II: CHAPTERS IX-XIII inclusive

For Eleventh and Twelfth Grades

Do not open this folder, or turn it over, until told to do so.
Fill in these blanks, giving your name, age, etc. Write plainly.

Name
(First name, initial, and last name)

Age last birthday years. Grade

School Teacher

City and State Date 19

DIRECTIONS. *This test consists of four sections. Directions are printed at the beginning of each section. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. When the teacher gives the signal to begin, turn the first page and start by reading the directions for Section A. Continue until you have finished all the sections or until the teacher says "stop." If you finish before time is up, go over your work to see that you have answered all questions as you intended. Do not ask any questions after the examination begins.*

SECTION	SCORE
A	
B	
C	
D	
Total	

A. DIRECTIONS. Answer each of the following questions by underscoring "Yes" or "No" in the right-hand column.

- | | | |
|---|-----|----|
| 1. Are applications for passports made to the Department of Justice?..... | Yes | No |
| 2. Does the majority party in the House of Representatives hold a caucus before the House convenes for the purpose of nominating its officers?..... | Yes | No |
| 3. Is the Electoral College needed more to-day than it was 125 years ago?..... | Yes | No |
| 4. Do the rules of the Senate permit more freedom of debate than those of the House of Representatives?..... | Yes | No |
| 5. Does the Federal Constitution establish the President's Cabinet?..... | Yes | No |
| 6. Does currency include money other than paper money?..... | Yes | No |
| 7. Is the President-elect inducted into office on January 20th following his election?..... | Yes | No |
| 8. Does the House of Representatives make its own rules of procedure?..... | Yes | No |
| 9. During the depression years (Roosevelt's first term) did Congress increase the powers of the President?..... | Yes | No |
| 10. Does the Constitution provide that all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives?..... | Yes | No |
| 11. Are the unpassed bills of an old Congress taken up by a new Congress as unfinished business?..... | Yes | No |
| 12. Is the chief duty of a consul that of acting as commercial agent for his government?.. | Yes | No |
| 13. Must a candidate receive a majority of the popular vote to be elected President?..... | Yes | No |
| 14. Is the minority party usually represented on committees in Congress?..... | Yes | No |
| 15. May the President change any of the provisions of a bill before signing it?..... | Yes | No |
| 16. Does Congress determine the salary of the President of the United States?..... | Yes | No |
| 17. Have atomic bombs and long range rockets eliminated the need for an army?..... | Yes | No |
| 18. Does the President have the power to pardon an officer convicted by impeachment?.. | Yes | No |
| 19. Does the minority party of the House of Representatives hold a caucus?..... | Yes | No |
| 20. Does the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 provide for fifteen Senate committees and nineteen House committees?..... | Yes | No |
| 21. Does the President have the power to pardon a person convicted for an offense against a State law?..... | Yes | No |
| 22. May the President prepare and introduce bills in either house of Congress?..... | Yes | No |
| 23. In order that a bill may become a law must it be passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses of Congress and be signed by the President?..... | Yes | No |
| 24. May an alien woman now acquire citizenship in the United States by marrying an American citizen?..... | Yes | No |
| 25. Is the Committee of the Whole a committee composed of members from both houses of Congress?..... | Yes | No |

B. DIRECTIONS. In the parenthesis at the right put the number of the word or phrase which is the best answer.

26. The President must be at least how old?
 1 twenty-one, 2 twenty-eight, 3 thirty-five, 4 no legal stipulation..... ()

27. Who becomes President in case of the death of both the President and the Vice-President?
 1 Secretary of Defense, 2 Speaker of the House, 3 Secretary of State,
 4 President pro tempore of the Senate..... ()
28. How many days does the President have in which to sign a bill, Sundays and holidays
 excepted?
 1 five, 2 seven, 3 ten, 4 fourteen..... ()
29. Money which the law requires a creditor to accept in payment of a debt unless otherwise
 agreed is known as —
 1 currency, 2 national bank notes, 3 Federal script, 4 legal tender..... ()
30. At present, how old must a person be in order legally to enlist in the army without the
 consent of his parent or guardian?
 1 sixteen, 2 eighteen, 3 twenty, 4 twenty-one..... ()
31. The commander-in-chief of the army is the —
 1 President, 2 Attorney-General, 3 Secretary of War, 4 Adjutant-
 General..... ()
32. The presiding officer of the House of Representatives is known as the —
 1 Chairman, 2 Speaker, 3 President, 4 Vice-President..... ()
33. The outstanding committee in the House of Representatives is the Committee on —
 1 Commerce, 2 Elections, 3 Public Improvements, 4 Ways and Means..... ()
34. The secret conference of party members for the purpose of determining the party's attitude
 on pending legislation is known as —
 1 a caucus, 2 a primary, 3 lobbying, 4 log-rolling..... ()
35. The administration of justice in the United States is directed by a Cabinet officer called
 the —
 1 Secretary of War, 2 Secretary of State, 3 Adjutant-General, 4 Attorney-
 General..... ()
36. United States Senators and Representatives receive an annual salary of —
 1 \$50,000, 2 \$25,000, 3 \$12,500, 4 \$10,000..... ()
37. The "hopper" is a large basket in which are deposited —
 1 bills already passed, 2 bills needing revision, 3 new bills, 4 vetoed bills..... ()
38. The financial program of the National government is prepared by the —
 1 Bureau of the Budget, 2 Congress, 3 Committee on Appropriations,
 4 Committee on Ways and Means..... ()
39. How many Heads of Executive Departments are entitled to sit in the President's Cabinet?
 1 twelve, 2 ten, 3 nine, 4 eight..... ()
40. When the two Houses of Congress are ready for business they notify the President
 through —
 1 a joint committee, 2 the Vice-President, 3 their pages, 4. their
 presiding officers..... ()
41. In 1948 the total national expenditures were about how much?
 1 \$500,000,000, 2 \$2,500,000,000, 3 \$39,326,000,000, 4 \$140,000,000,000..... ()
42. The duties of the Secretary of State are largely concerned with —
 1 advising the President, 2 foreign affairs, 3 domestic affairs, 4 internal
 affairs..... ()

Go right on to the next page.

43. The accounts of most branches of the government are audited by the Office of the —
 1 President, 2 Comptroller General, 3 Secretary of Treasury, ()
 4 Budget Director.
44. In the House of Representatives a tariff bill is referred to the Committee on —
 1 Appropriations, 2 Foreign Affairs, 3 Inter-state and Foreign Commerce, ()
 4 Ways and Means.
45. Approximately, how many persons are there employed annually in the executive civil
 service of the United States?
 1 seventy-five thousand, 2 two hundred twenty-five thousand, 3 eight
 hundred thousand, 4 two million. ()

C. DIRECTIONS. Each officer is given a number. Put the officer's number in the parenthesis following the officer's duty.

OFFICERS

- President (1)
 Secretary of Treasury (2)
 Attorney-General (3)
 Ambassador (4)
 Secretary of the Army (5)
 Consul (6)
 Secretary of State (7)

DUTIES

46. Carries on diplomatic correspondence with foreign countries ()
 47. Has charge of river and harbor improvements and bridges
 over navigable streams. ()
 48. Gives legal advice to the President and the heads of other
 departments; supervises the enforcement of Federal laws. ()
 49. Provides for the safe-keeping of the revenues of the
 government. ()
 50. Promotes trade and commerce, and enforces customs
 regulations. ()
 51. Keeps his government advised of political events in the
 country where he resides. ()
 52. Negotiates treaties with foreign powers. ()

D. DIRECTIONS. Each term is given a number. Put the number of the term in the parenthesis following its definition.

TERMS

- Extradition (1)
 Chargé d'affaires (2)
 Commutation (3)
 Amnesty (4)
 Exterritoriality (5)
 Reprieve (6)
 Mandamus (7)
 A "whip" (8)

DEFINITIONS

53. An order of a court compelling an officer to perform his duty ()
 54. A general pardon extended to a large group of offenders at the
 same time. ()
 55. A member of Congress who secures the attendance of as many
 members of his party as possible when an important vote is to
 be taken. ()
 56. The suspension of a sentence from one fixed date to another
 fixed date. ()
 57. The person who takes temporary control of diplomatic duties
 during the absence of the permanent diplomatic representative ()
 58. The custom of granting immunity from local jurisdiction to
 certain persons generally representing the public authority
 of a friendly state. ()
 59. The handing over by one State to another of fugitives from
 justice. ()
 60. The changing of a sentence from one that is severe to one that
 is less severe. ()

ERBE-DENNY AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TESTS

BASED ON MAGRUDER'S AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

By CARL H. ERBE, PH.D.
Professor of Government, Iowa State Teachers College, Cedar Falls, Iowa
and E. C. DENNY, PH.D.
Head of the Department of Education, Iowa State Teachers College

TEST III: CHAPTERS XIV-XXII inclusive

For Eleventh and Twelfth Grades

Do not open this folder, or turn it over, until told to do so.
Fill in these blanks, giving your name, age, etc. Write plainly.

Name.....
(First name, initial, and last name)
Age last birthday.....years. Grade.....
School.....Teacher.....
City and State.....Date..... 19....

DIRECTIONS. *This test consists of four sections. Directions are printed at the beginning of each section. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. When the teacher gives the signal to begin, turn the first page and start by reading the directions for Section A. Continue until you have finished all the sections or until the teacher says "stop." If you finish before time is up, go over your work to see that you have answered all questions as you intended. Do not ask any questions after the examination begins.*

SECTION	SCORE
A	
B	
C	
D	
Total	

A. DIRECTIONS. Draw a line under "True" after each true statement and a line under "False" after each that is partly or wholly false.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 1. A State must accord to all persons within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws..... | True | False |
| 2. The United States Supreme Court has both original and appellate jurisdiction.... | True | False |
| 3. The ex post facto clause in the Constitution does not prevent Congress from enacting an income tax law in November that would apply to a person's income for the entire calendar year..... | True | False |
| 4. The lowest Federal Courts are known as Federal District Courts..... | True | False |
| 5. If an Indian living on a reservation wishes to secure employment in the Indian service, he must first submit to a competitive examination..... | True | False |
| 6. All of our forty-eight States were Territories before becoming States, except the thirteen original States..... | True | False |
| 7. A function of the Farmers Home Administration is to create resettlement projects | True | False |
| 8. Originally the amount of postage required on a letter was determined by distance and by the number of pages, envelopes not being used..... | True | False |
| 9. The control of the Federal Communications Commission applies to both outgoing and incoming foreign broadcasts..... | True | False |
| 10. Under the rural electrification act loans may be made directly to individual farmers for the purchase of wiring, plumbing, and electric appliances..... | True | False |
| 11. Independent boards and commissions have a prominent place to-day in our National government..... | True | False |
| 12. A Women's Bureau is maintained for the purpose of promoting the welfare of wage-earning women..... | True | False |
| 13. There is usually one United States District Attorney for each judicial district..... | True | False |
| 14. All National Banks must be members of the Federal Reserve Bank..... | True | False |
| 15. The National government determines what shall constitute legal tender in the payment of debts..... | True | False |
| 16. Some appeals from the Federal District Court may go directly to the United States Supreme Court..... | True | False |
| 17. All appeals from the Federal District Court must go directly to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals..... | True | False |
| 18. Postmasters of the first three classes are appointed by the Civil Service Commission | True | False |
| 19. The Geological Survey makes mineral surveys and classifies public lands..... | True | False |
| 20. The United States Circuit Courts of Appeal have original jurisdiction only..... | True | False |
| 21. When the United States Supreme Court declares a law in one State unconstitutional this decision from then on restricts the legislatures in all the States..... | True | False |
| 22. The judicial power of the United States is vested wholly in the Supreme Court.... | True | False |
| 23. Under present regulations it is legal to send lottery tickets through the mail if they are for a scheme of chance in a foreign country..... | True | False |
| 24. If the Patent Office grants a second patent for the same invention, the first patent thereby becomes void and of no legal force..... | True | False |
| 25. For more than twenty years the United States Government has participated in old-age pensions for the general public..... | True | False |

B. DIRECTIONS. *In the parenthesis at the right put the number of the word or phrase which is the best answer.*

- 26. Into how many Federal Reserve Bank Districts is the United States divided?
1 eight, 2 twelve, 3 sixteen, 4 twenty-four..... ()
- 27. The Federal Reserve Board has general supervision over —
1 insurance, 2 exports, 3 railroads, 4 banking..... ()
- 28. The relation between a Federal court and a United States marshal is the same as that between a State court and a —
1 warden, 2 clerk, 3 sheriff, 4 recorder..... ()
- 29. How many Farm Credit Administration Districts are there in the United States?
1 five, 2 twelve, 3 twenty, 4 thirty..... ()
- 30. Federal judges receive their positions by —
1 appointment by the President, 2 popular election, 3 appointment by Congress, 4 appointment by the President and Senate..... ()
- 31. The Federal Bureau of Standards was created to —
1 preserve census records, 2 develop aviation, 3 improve working conditions for women and children, 4 fix the standard of weights and measures..... ()
- 32. Approximately — per cent of the farmers in the United States to-day do not own the farm on which they live.
1 sixty, 2 fifty, 3 thirty-five, 4 twenty..... ()
- 33. The decennial census taken in the United States in 1940 shows that the population of the country has increased to —
1 60,000,000, 2 98,000,000, 3 131,000,000, 4 200,000,000..... ()
- 34. How many kinds of special courts are there in the Federal judicial system?
1 ten, 2 six, 3 three, 4 twelve..... ()
- 35. The Bureau of Land Management of the United States is in the Department of —
1 Interior, 2 Commerce, 3 War, 4 Navy..... ()
- 36. How many Circuit Courts of Appeal are there in the United States?
1 seven, 2 ten, 3 twelve, 4 fifteen..... ()
- 37. A duty of the Social Security Board is to —
1 regulate the stock exchange, 2 Americanize aliens, 3 control immigration, 4 administer Federal grants to States for old-age pensions..... ()
- 38. At what age may a Federal judge retire on full salary, provided he has served on the bench for at least ten years?
1 fifty-five, 2 sixty, 3 sixty-five, 4 seventy..... ()
- 39. The Securities and Exchange Commission was created by Congress in 1934 to —
1 inform and protect people who have money to invest, 2 loan money to distressed and debt-burdened farmers, 3 help worthy students attend college, 4 buy and sell stocks for the government..... ()
- 40. The first ten amendments to the Federal Constitution —
1 limited the powers of the Federal Government, 2 increased the powers of the Federal Government, 3 limited the powers of the States, 4 increased the powers of the States..... ()
- 41. What is the maximum insurance for each depositor which a member of the Federal Reserve Banking System must carry?
1 \$2500, 2 \$3500, 3 \$5000, 4 \$10,000..... ()

Go right on to the next page.

42. What vote is required for the decision of cases in the United States Supreme Court?
 1 majority, 2 two-thirds, 3 three-fourths, 4 unanimous..... ()
43. Which of the following civil rights is a restriction on the States alone?
 1 deprive anyone of the right to be free, 2 punish anyone by bill of attainder,
 3 impair obligation of contracts, 4 punish by ex post facto law..... ()
44. An injunction is issued by the —
 1 legislature, 2 judge, 3 governor, 4 sheriff..... ()
45. To which group of employees do old-age retirement benefits apply?
 1 domestic servants, 2 farm laborers, 3 factory workers, 4 ministers.... ()

C. DIRECTIONS. Each term is given a number. Put the number of the term in the parenthesis following its definition.

TERMS	DEFINITIONS
Jurisdiction (1)	46. A person accused or summoned into court who upholds himself against the charge..... ()
Concurrent Jurisdiction (2)	47. The person who commences a suit in law against another..... ()
Plaintiff (3)	48. A writ or order of a court which entitles a person to an immediate hearing before a civil court to find out the reason for his detention..... ()
Defendant (4)	49. A legal procedure which hears before it condemns and renders judgment only after trial..... ()
Ex post facto (5)	50. The legal right to hear and determine cases..... ()
Due process of law (6)	51. Authority exercised by more than one court to try certain cases..... ()
Habeas Corpus (7)	52. A legislative act which inflicts punishment without a judicial trial..... ()
Bill of Attainder (8)	53. A law which makes criminal an act that was not criminal at the time the act was committed..... ()

D. DIRECTIONS. Each office is given a number. Put the number of the office in the parenthesis following the duty of that office.

OFFICE OR BUREAU	DUTIES
Bureau of Land Management (1)	54. Regulates the National quarantine for live stock..... ()
Bureau of Animal Industry (2)	55. Has charge of the patrolling, surveying, and sale of public lands in the United States..... ()
Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry (3)	56. Combats insects which are a menace to crops, animals, and persons..... ()
Bureau of Plant Industry (4)	57. Has a staff of experts on irrigation competent to handle large projects like that at Grand Coulee..... ()
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (5)	58. Makes coal analyses; tries to learn which kinds of coal are best for making petroleum..... ()
Bureau of Mines (6)	59. Finds new uses for the products of the farm and enables the farmer to adapt his crops to his fields... ()
Bureau of Reclamation (7)	60. Searches the world for new crops suitable to American soils..... ()

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and E. C. DENNY, PH.D.

Head of the Department of Education, Iowa State Teachers College

TEST IV: CHAPTERS XXIII-XXVIII inclusive

For Eleventh and Twelfth Grades

Do not open this folder, or turn it over, until told to do so.
Fill in these blanks, giving your name, age, etc. Write plainly.

Name.....
(First name, initial, and last name)

Age last birthday.....years. Grade.....

School.....Teacher.....

City and State.....Date.....19.....

DIRECTIONS. *This test consists of five sections. Directions are printed at the beginning of each section. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. When the teacher gives the signal to begin, turn the first page and start by reading the directions for Section A. Continue until you have finished all the sections or until the teacher says "stop." If you finish before time is up, go over your work to see that you have answered all questions as you intended. Do not ask any questions after the examination begins.*

SECTION	SCORE
A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
Total	

A. DIRECTIONS. Each term is given a number. Put the number of the term in the parenthesis following its definition.

TERMS	DEFINITIONS
Political party (1)	1. A plan which enables voters to prevent the passage of laws, or to enact laws which a legislature refuses to enact. ()
Delegate convention (2)	2. The privilege of voting in elections. ()
Caucus (3)	3. At least one more than half of all votes cast. ()
Direct primary (4)	4. A local mass-meeting of party voters. ()
Majority vote (5)	5. An organization of many people united by common principles, and having as its aim the election of officers who will run the government in accordance with its views. ()
Direct legislation (6)	6. A party election in which the voter goes to the polls to vote for candidates to represent his party in the general election ()
Plurality vote (7)	7. A meeting of the persons chosen from the various election districts of the county or wards of the city to select county, State, and National candidates. ()
Citizenship (8)	8. One legally authorized to be at the polling place to see that the votes are fairly counted. ()
Open primary (9)	9. An election in which the voter must designate the party of which he is a member or which he intends to support. ()
General election (10)	10. More votes than any other candidate for the same office ()
Non-partisan election (11)	11. Recognized membership in a state. ()
Watcher (12)	12. An election in which the voter is not required to indicate his party affiliation. ()
Closed primary (13)	13. An election wholly within a political party. ()
Suffrage (14)	14. An election in which all parties may be represented. ()
Primary election (15)	15. An election in which all party designations are abolished. ()

B. DIRECTIONS. Draw a line under "True" after each true statement and a line under "False" after each that is partly or wholly false.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 16. In all the States suffrage is now restricted to citizens of the United States. | True | False |
| 17. Nearly all States permit the governor to veto separate items in appropriation bills | True | False |
| 18. The rules governing procedure in the State legislatures are made by Congress. | True | False |
| 19. All States hold annual sessions of the State legislature. | True | False |
| 20. Members of State legislatures are paid by the districts from which they come. | True | False |
| 21. The present tendency is to reorganize State administration into a few departments representing the major functions of government. | True | False |

- 22. In no State to-day is the payment of poll tax a requirement for voting. True False
- 23. The caucus has generally proved satisfactory as a means of nominating candidates True False
- 24. The long ballot is more likely than the short ballot to lead to "blind" voting. True False
- 25. The present tendency is for State constitutions to be shorter than the earlier constitutions. True False
- 26. In State legislative bodies all bills must originate in the House of Representatives True False
- 27. Most States hold their elections for State officers at the same time that presidential electors and United States senators and representatives are chosen. True False
- 28. All present State constitutions were formed by assemblies representing the people True False
- 29. A Legislative Reference Bureau is a library or a division of a library especially equipped to assist legislators. True False
- 30. Voting for public officials in the United States has always been by ballot. True False

C. DIRECTIONS. *Each term is given a number. Put the number of the term in the parenthesis following its definition.*

TERMS

DEFINITIONS

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Initiative (1) | 31. A plan which enables voters to have a law passed by the legislature referred back to them for approval. () |
| Recall (2) | 32. A plan whereby a majority decide the entire vote of a group () |
| Republican government (3) | 33. A plan which enables the voters to enact laws independent of the legislature. () |
| Referendum (4) | 34. A plan which provides primarily for the election of policy-determining officers, others to be appointed. () |
| Short ballot (5) | 35. A plan which enables voters to get rid of an elective officer before the normal expiration of his term. () |
| Unit rule (6) | 36. Provides for popular election of officers and lawmakers. . . . () |

D. DIRECTIONS. *On the line in parenthesis at the right, write the word or words required to complete each sentence and make it true.*

- 37. The chief executive officer of a State is commonly known as the — (_____)
- 38. A political party perpetuates itself by representative men known as — (_____)
- 39. The real party manager is the — (_____)
- 40. In all but one of the States having a Lieutenant-Governor, his duties include presiding over the — (_____)
- 41. The principal law officer of the State is the — (_____)
- 42. The place of meeting for the National Party Convention is determined by the — (_____)

Go right on to the next page.

43. The presiding officer of the State House of Representatives is known as the — ()
44. The act of frequenting legislative halls in order to influence legislators to vote for or against certain bills is known as — ()
45. If there is a case in court for which there is no definite written law it must be decided according to the rules of — Law. ()

E. DIRECTIONS. In the parenthesis at the right put the number of the word or phrase which is the best answer.

46. Which of the following laws is of supreme importance?
1 United States Constitution, 2 United States statutes and treaties, 3 State constitutions, 4 State statutes. ()
47. Suffrage qualifications in the United States are prescribed by the —
1 City, 2 National government, 3 State government, 4 Political party ()
48. Which one of the following States has a State police force?
1 Pennsylvania, 2 Rhode Island, 3 Washington, 4 Wisconsin. ()
49. Under how many heads are the powers of the Governor usually classified?
1 nine, 2 five, 3 three, 4 one. ()
50. State legislatures have power to legislate concerning —
1 interstate commerce, 2 the postal system, 3 patents, 4 taxation. ()
51. Which State has decided to have a one-house legislature?
1 Iowa, 2 Nebraska, 3 Oregon, 4 Texas. ()
52. State constitutions set forth the general purposes of the government in the —
1 Preamble, 2 Bill of Rights, 3 Miscellaneous Article, 4 Schedule. ()
53. Of how many parts does a State constitution usually consist?
1 ten, 2 six, 3 three, 4 one. ()
54. The "open primary" is used in the State of —
1 New Jersey, 2 Wisconsin, 3 Missouri, 4 Idaho. ()
55. The constitution may be changed in all States by a constitutional convention except in the State of —
1 Delaware, 2 Illinois, 3 Oklahoma, 4 Rhode Island. ()
56. What vote is required to nominate candidates for the Presidency in the Democratic National Convention?
1 majority, 2 plurality, 3 one-third, 4 two-thirds. ()
57. What term describes a member of a board who holds membership on the board because he fills some other office, such as Governor?
1 silent, 2 voting, 3 ex-officio, 4 representative. ()
58. Which State does not empower the Governor to veto bills?
1 Alabama, 2 Georgia, 3 Kansas, 4 North Carolina. ()
59. How many popular referendums are there in connection with a new or revised constitution?
1 one, 2 two, 3 three, 4 four. ()
60. Who is commander-in-chief of the State militia?
1 President, 2 Governor, 3 Secretary of War, 4 Chief of Staff. ()

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Head of the Department of Education, Iowa State Teachers College

TEST V: CHAPTERS XXIX-XXXIV inclusive For Eleventh and Twelfth Grades

Do not open this folder, or turn it over, until told to do so.
Fill in these blanks, giving your name, age, etc. Write plainly.

Name.....
(First name, initial, and last name)

Age last birthday.....years. Grade.....

School.....Teacher.....

City and State.....Date.....19.....

DIRECTIONS. *This test consists of four sections. Directions are printed at the beginning of each section. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. When the teacher gives the signal to begin, turn the first page and start by reading the directions for Section A. Continue until you have finished all the sections or until the teacher says "stop." If you finish before time is up, go over your work to see that you have answered all questions as you intended. Do not ask any questions after the examination begins.*

SECTION	SCORE
A	
B	
C	
D	
Total	

A. DIRECTIONS. Answer each of the following questions by underscoring "Yes" or "No" in the right-hand column.

1. Does the grand jury determine whether the evidence is sufficient to justify a trial?... Yes No
2. May the voter initiate ordinances under the Des Moines plan of municipal government? Yes No
3. Is the manager form of municipal government a modification of the commission form? Yes No
4. May taxes be levied by legislative bodies for any purpose?..... Yes No
5. Is it true that in most States a Justice of the Peace Court may have a petit jury?..... Yes No
6. Do juries represent the average sense of justice in a community?..... Yes No
7. May a State levy a duty on tonnage without the consent of Congress?..... Yes No
8. Are power and responsibility centralized in the manager form of municipal government? Yes No
9. May a State tax interstate commerce?..... Yes No
10. Does the Des Moines plan of commission government provide for non-partisan elections? Yes No
11. Does the Des Moines plan of commission government provide for a civil service committee?..... Yes No
12. May one arrest a person to prevent the commission of a felony in his presence?..... Yes No
13. In cases of law, does the judge usually decide questions of fact?..... Yes No
14. Is the Governor chiefly responsible for the preparation of an executive budget?..... Yes No
15. Have all States devised some method of preparing their budgets before the legislature meets?..... Yes No
16. Would it be necessary for a city with a home rule charter to secure permission from the State legislature to enact zoning ordinances?..... Yes No
17. Is the commission the oldest form of municipal government?..... Yes No
18. Does the commission plan locate responsibility as well as the manager type?..... Yes No
19. Can we get good government by giving power to a few people and then watching those few in order to hold them responsible?..... Yes No
20. Are taxes voluntary subscriptions for the support of the government?..... Yes No
21. Does the mayor usually have the power to veto ordinances passed by the council?.... Yes No
22. Do juvenile courts usually send to prison a majority of the persons brought before them?..... Yes No
23. Is it characteristic of the manager form of municipal government to require that the manager be chosen from within the city?..... Yes No
24. In most cases, do separate sets of officials collect the taxes for State, county, and local purposes?..... Yes No
25. Within the limits of the Federal Constitution, is a city free to use such powers as it sees fit?..... Yes No

Go right on to the next page.

B. DIRECTIONS. *In the parenthesis at the right put the number of the word or phrase which is the best answer.*

26. How many types of city government are there in the United States?
1 one, 2 two, 3 three, 4 four..... ()
27. Street and highway accidents are due largely to —
1 carelessness, 2 unavoidable causes, 3 lack of traffic regulations, 4 lack of police direction..... ()
28. One of the advantages of the commission form of municipal government is that —
1 the number to elect is large, 2 a commission cannot easily shirk its responsibility, 3 a commission is slow to act, 4 a commission is appointed..... ()
29. Which of the following is the first step in the trial of a criminal case?
1 charging the jury, 2 sentence, 3 jury trial, 4 indictment..... ()
30. The commission form of municipal government was first tried in —
1 Dayton, 2 Des Moines, 3 Galveston, 4 St. Louis..... ()
31. The unlawful and unintentional killing of a human being is known as —
1 manslaughter, 2 murder, 3 first degree murder, 4 second degree murder ()
32. How many miles square is a Congressional Township?
1 six, 2 ten, 3 twelve, 4 twenty-four..... ()
33. The mayor-council type of municipal government has been criticized because —
1 it centralizes responsibility, 2 it is undemocratic, 3 it is too simple, 4 it is hard to fix responsibility..... ()
34. Who decides in a suit at law as to what questions may be asked and what testimony may be admitted?
1 jury, 2 judge, 3 defense attorney, 4 prosecuting attorney..... ()
35. About what per cent of the people of the United States lived in cities with population of more than eight thousand when the first census was taken in 1790?
1 three, 2 eight, 3 twenty, 4 thirty..... ()
36. Equity has to do with —
1 a re-trial, 2 fair justice, 3 constitutional law, 4 military courts..... ()
37. If someone steals your coat while you are dining at a hotel, the offense would be called —
1 burglary, 2 robbery, 3 arson, 4 larceny..... ()
38. A "home rule" charter for cities is usually drawn up by the —
1 Governor, 2 State legislature, 3 County board, 4 City..... ()
39. The number of people who lose their lives annually through street or highway accidents is nearest to —
1 one thousand, 2 ten thousand, 3 thirty-five thousand, 4 ninety thousand.. ()
40. The village council or board varies in size from three to —
1 five, 2 seven, 3 nine, 4 eleven..... ()

Go right on to the next page.

C. DIRECTIONS. *Each term is given a number. Put the number of the term in the parenthesis following its definition.*

TERMS	DEFINITIONS
General property tax (1)	41. A tax on merchandise, livestock, farm implements, etc. ()
Intangible property tax (2)	42. A tax that places higher rates on large amounts than on small ones. ()
Progressive tax (3)	43. A tax that is not paid by a prescribed date. ()
Tangible property tax (4)	44. A tax on realty or personalty. ()
Equalization (5)	45. A tax on such property as stocks and bonds. ()
Delinquent tax (6)	46. A means of adjusting inequalities in taxation. ()
Public utility (7)	47. Carelessness in crossing streets. ()
Franchise (8)	48. The practice of plotting cities into districts and the placing of definite restrictions upon the use of property within these districts. ()
Jaywalking (9)	49. An enterprise privately owned which makes use of public property and is a natural monopoly. ()
Zoning (10)	50. A legal privilege granted a public utility for the use of streets or other public property. ()

D. DIRECTIONS. *Each term is given a number. Put the number of the term in the parenthesis following its definition.*

TERMS	DEFINITIONS
Misdemeanor (1)	51. Persons summoned into court to hear the evidence on both sides of the case, and to decide disputed points of fact. ()
Felony (2)	52. A suit at law in which the State is the plaintiff against a person charged with a public offense. ()
Burglary (3)	53. The unlawful, intentional killing of a person without premeditation ()
First degree murder (4)	54. Taking property from one's person by means of force. ()
Civil case (5)	55. Breaking and entering a dwelling-house during the night with the intent of committing a felony ()
Second degree murder (6)	56. A graver crime punishable by death or imprisonment. ()
Indictment (7)	57. A lesser crime punishable by fine or a short jail sentence. ()
Criminal case (8)	58. The unlawful, intentional, and premeditated killing of a human being. ()
Robbery (9)	59. A suit brought by one person against another for the protection of a private right or the redress of a private wrong. ()
Petit jury (10)	60. A written document, usually issued by a grand jury, charging an individual with a crime. ()

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TEST VI: CHAPTERS XXXV-XLI inclusive

For Eleventh and Twelfth Grades

Do not open this folder, or turn it over, until told to do so.

Fill in these blanks, giving your name, age, etc. Write plainly.

Name.....
(First name, initial, and last name)

Age last birthday..... years. Grade.....

School..... Teacher.....

City and State..... Date..... 19.....

DIRECTIONS. *This test consists of three sections. Directions are printed at the beginning of each section. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. When the teacher gives the signal to begin, turn the first page and start by reading the directions for Section A. Continue until you have finished all the sections or until the teacher says "stop." If you finish before time is up, go over your work to see that you have answered all questions as you intended. Do not ask any questions after the examination begins.*

SECTION	SCORE
A	
B	
C	
Total	

A. DIRECTIONS. Answer each of the following questions by underscoring "Yes" or "No" in the right-hand column.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Is it important that the States educate their industrial classes? | Yes | No |
| 2. Should the sanitation of the city or State be left to the discretion of individuals? | Yes | No |
| 3. Should students practice self-government in the public schools? | Yes | No |
| 4. Do authorities regard the breaking down of the home as a major cause of crime increase? | Yes | No |
| 5. Is the regulation of school affairs left largely to the control of the National Government? | Yes | No |
| 6. Did the Wickersham Commission find that juvenile crime decreases as one approaches the business center of a city? | Yes | No |
| 7. Do the people in a democracy need more education than those in a monarchy? | Yes | No |
| 8. Are school affairs in cities usually entrusted to the city council? | Yes | No |
| 9. Does the President of the United States have the sole authority to appoint a Federal Housing Administrator? | Yes | No |
| 10. Are members of the National Labor Relations Board appointed by the Secretary of Labor? | Yes | No |
| 11. Would no government and no laws be better than poor government and poor laws? | Yes | No |
| 12. Is inadequate religious training considered one of the causes for the swelling of the crime tide in the United States? | Yes | No |
| 13. Should the education of imbeciles and morons be apart from other children? | Yes | No |
| 14. Does service in the army, navy, or marine corps entitle one to a higher rating on a civil service examination? | Yes | No |
| 15. Should the laborer be more interested in an increase in his annual income than in an increased hourly wage? | Yes | No |
| 16. Are there more college graduates than illiterates in the United States? | Yes | No |
| 17. Would more rigid regulation of the sale and use of firearms reduce the amount of crime committed in the United States? | Yes | No |
| 18. Were there any free public schools established in the New England States as early as 1700? | Yes | No |
| 19. Does the U. S. spend more money on military research to-day than before the war? | Yes | No |
| 20. Do most of the States of the Union require graduation from high school? | Yes | No |

B. DIRECTIONS. Draw a line under "True" after each true statement and a line under "False" after each that is partly or wholly false.

- | | | |
|---|------|-------|
| 21. It is the duty of a good citizen to observe the law in good faith whether he approves or disapproves of it | True | False |
| 22. The Twenty-first Amendment prohibits the delivering of intoxicating liquor for use in a State, if the State's laws forbid the use of such liquors | True | False |
| 23. Appointment of public servants on the basis of examinations is the "spoils system" | True | False |
| 24. In many industrial cities, less than one-half of the boys complete the eighth grade | True | False |

Go right on to the next page.

- 25. Feeble-mindedness is curable. True False
- 26. When the American Union was created the States had to surrender some of their independence. True False
- 27. One may be permanently appointed to a government position after taking an examination without first serving a period of probation. True False
- 28. The free transportation of students to school insures more regular attendance, reduces tardiness, and safeguards their health. True False
- 29. Previous to the Revolutionary War more than one-half of the white persons throughout the thirteen colonies could read and write. True False
- 30. Since the repeal of nation-wide prohibition the manufacture and sale of liquor has been regulated by the States. True False
- 31. In more than a majority of States the State Superintendent of Schools is popularly elected. True False
- 32. There are fewer insane persons in State-supported hospitals to-day than there were before the year 1900. True False
- 33. The Allied Nations are restricted in their actions toward defeated Germany and Japan by the provisions of the United Nations Charter. True False
- 34. The United Nations is designed to solve international economic, social, and other humanitarian problems. True False
- 35. Insanity is a mental derangement which is incurable. True False
- 36. Improved education for the people is unessential to the success of a true democracy True False
- 37. Some States have rigid laws prohibiting the marriage of feeble-minded persons. . . True False
- 38. The Civil Service Commission must permit all persons who apply to it for examination to take the written tests for Federal service. True False
- 39. The enforcement of law is often the weakest spot in city administration. True False
- 40. When Federal Classified Civil Service employees reach the retirement age they all receive the same size pension, because their needs are equal. True False

C. DIRECTIONS. *In the parenthesis at the right put the number of the word or phrase which is the best answer.*

- 41. Great interest was aroused in public school education throughout the North about 1840 by —
 1 Andrew Jackson, 2 Horace Mann, 3 James Madison, 4 Daniel Webster ()
- 42. The plan for our schools on the county system originated in —
 1 New England, 2 Iowa, 3 the South, 4 California. ()
- 43. A moron is a person whose mental age is on the level of normal children of age —
 1 one to twelve, 2 one to three, 3 three to six, 4 seven to twelve. ()
- 44. The public school revenue is derived largely from —
 1 State taxes, 2 school lands, 3 permanent school funds, 4 local taxes. ()

Go right on to the next page.

45. An imbecile has a mental age equal to that of a normal child of age —
 1 one to three, 2 three to seven, 3 six to nine, 4 nine to twelve. ()
46. International relations, including world wars and national defense, now cost the taxpayers of the United States about _____ annually.
 1 \$10,000,000,000, 2 \$15,000,000,000, 3 \$30,000,000,000, 4 \$50,000,000,000 ()
47. An idiot is a feeble-minded person whose mental age will not exceed that of a normal child aged —
 1 two, 2 six, 3 nine, 4 twelve. ()
48. By 1930 the percentage of illiterates in the United States had been reduced to —
 1 four and three-tenths, 2 ten and one-half, 3 fifteen, 4 twenty. ()
49. A form of government in which sovereign power is in the hands of the people collectively, and is expressed by them either directly or indirectly through chosen agents or representatives is known as —
 1 a Democracy, 2 a Monarchy, 3 an Aristocracy, 4 an Oligarchy. ()
50. The Federal Housing Administration may contribute to a housing project not to exceed _____ per cent of its cost.
 1 ninety-five, 2 ninety, 3 fifty, 4 twenty-five. ()
51. More than _____ per cent of all permanent Federal employees are under the Civil Service merit system.
 1 sixty-six, 2 fifty, 3 thirty-three, 4 twenty-five. ()
52. According to J. Edgar Hoover, Chief of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the annual cost of crime in the United States is approximately —
 1 \$50,000,000,000, 2 \$15,000,000,000, 3 \$500,000,000, 4 \$600,000. ()
53. A duty of the National Labor Relations Board is to — 1 secure employment for the nation's unemployed, 2 prevent specified unfair employer-labor practices that affect interstate or foreign commerce, 3 develop new projects to absorb unemployment, 4 improve conditions under which labor must operate. ()
54. The Federal Government has authorized a National expenditure of _____ annually until 1951, to be matched by the States, for road construction.
 1 \$50,000, 2 \$100,000, 3 \$1,000,000, 4 \$450,000,000. ()
55. As late as 1880 the percentage of illiterates in the United States above ten years of age was about —
 1 nine, 2 seventeen, 3 twenty-five, 4 thirty. ()
56. Annually Americans spend _____ on public grade schools, high schools, and colleges.
 1 \$500,000, 2 \$500,000,000, 3 \$3,500,000,000, 4 \$15,000,000,000. ()
57. Most towns or cities in the United States had public high schools by —
 1 1825, 2 1850, 3 1875, 4 1900. ()
58. More than forty nations formed the International Bank for reconstruction and development with an authorized capital of _____.
 1 \$10,000,000,000, 2 \$1,000,000,000, 3 \$500,000,000, 4 \$250,000,000 ()
59. An illiterate person —
 1 is stupid, 2 cannot vote, 3 cannot read or write, 4 is insane. ()
60. The seat of the International Court of Justice is located at —
 1 New York, 2 Paris, 3 San Francisco, 4 The Hague. ()

ERBE-DENNY AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TESTS

BASED ON MAGRUDER'S AMERICAN GOVERNMENT

By CARL H. ERBE, PH.D.
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and E. C. DENNY, PH.D.
Head of the Department of Education, Iowa State Teachers College

SEMESTER TEST: FORM A

For Eleventh and Twelfth Grades

Do not open this folder, or turn it over, until told to do so.
Fill in these blanks, giving your name, age, etc. Write plainly.

Name
(First name, initial, and last name)

Age last birthday years. Grade

School Teacher

City and State Date 19....

DIRECTIONS. *This test consists of three sections. Directions are printed at the beginning of each section. Read the directions carefully before answering the questions. When the teacher gives the signal to begin, turn the first page and start by reading the directions for Section A. Continue until you have finished all the sections or until the teacher says "stop." If you finish before time is up, go over your work to see that you have answered all questions as you intended. Do not ask any questions after the examination begins.*

SECTION	SCORE
A	
B	
C	
Total	

A. DIRECTIONS. Answer each of the following questions by underscoring "Yes" or "No" in the right-hand column.

- | | | |
|--|-----|----|
| 1. Is the President of the United States limited by law to two terms? | Yes | No |
| 2. Is it more important to prevent disease than to cure it? | Yes | No |
| 3. Do some States permit constitutional amendments to be proposed by means of the initiative? | Yes | No |
| 4. Do the rules of the Senate permit more freedom of debate than those of the House of Representatives? | Yes | No |
| 5. Is there a Secretary of Education in the President's Cabinet? | Yes | No |
| 6. Are the official ballots for elections printed at public expense? | Yes | No |
| 7. Must a person charged with counterfeiting money be sent to Washington, D. C., for trial? | Yes | No |
| 8. Does the President of the United States have power to remove from office a Governor of a State? | Yes | No |
| 9. May a political party in power lawfully compel government employees to contribute to the funds of the party? | Yes | No |
| 10. Does the Des Moines plan of commission government provide for non-partisan elections? | Yes | No |
| 11. Must every bill passed by Congress be presented to the President for his signature? .. | Yes | No |
| 12. If an accused person is found guilty before a jury, does he have the right to appeal? .. | Yes | No |
| 13. Do some Federal judges receive their positions by popular election? | Yes | No |
| 14. Did the Sherman Anti-Trust Law of 1890 prohibit the formation of business combinations in restraint of trade? | Yes | No |
| 15. If necessary may an officer making an arrest, legally kill one who is charged with having committed a felony? | Yes | No |
| 16. Would low taxes and high wages tend to prevent inflation? | Yes | No |
| 17. Do many States permit the Governor to veto specific items in appropriation bills? ... | Yes | No |
| 18. May a person live permanently in the United States and still be an alien? | Yes | No |
| 19. Does the President have the power to pardon a person convicted for an offense against a State law? | Yes | No |
| 20. Do the first ten amendments to the Federal Constitution limit the powers of the States? .. | Yes | No |
| 21. Does the President have the power to pardon a soldier condemned to death by court martial in the regular army? | Yes | No |
| 22. Does Congress determine the qualifications of voters for members of Congress? | Yes | No |
| 23. Do the short State constitutions tend to require more frequent revisions than the long ones? | Yes | No |
| 24. Is crime in the United States tending to decrease? | Yes | No |
| 25. Does the President have the power to declare war? | Yes | No |

Score is rights minus wrongs. Rights

Wrong

Score

B. DIRECTIONS. Draw a line under "True" after each true statement and a line under "False" after each that is partly or wholly false.

- | | | |
|--|------|-------|
| 26. The best way to get good government is to give power to a few people and watch those few in order to hold them responsible..... | True | False |
| 27. All National Banks must be members of the Federal Reserve Bank..... | True | False |
| 28. Extradition is the process whereby an alien acquires citizenship..... | True | False |
| 29. All laws are presumed to be constitutional until a court has declared them unconstitutional..... | True | False |
| 30. One of the advantages of democratic government is that the people are the best guardians of their own liberty and happiness..... | True | False |
| 31. The person or property taxed must be within the jurisdiction of the government levying the tax..... | True | False |
| 32. If a man has been President of the United States he is ineligible to become a member of the United States Supreme Court..... | True | False |
| 33. The Constitution of the United States establishes the President's Cabinet..... | True | False |
| 34. A totalitarian government has more power than a parliamentary government..... | True | False |
| 35. The county derives most of its powers from the State..... | True | False |
| 36. It is the duty of the Supreme Court to determine whether a newly elected member to the House of Representatives is duly qualified..... | True | False |
| 37. All States hold annual sessions of the State legislature..... | True | False |
| 38. It is the principal duty of a judge to decide points of law in cases tried before him..... | True | False |
| 39. Each State is entitled to elect one member to the United States Supreme Court.... | True | False |
| 40. The present tendency is to reorganize State administration into a few departments representing major functions of government..... | True | False |
| 41. The Constitution forbids a State to be divided into two or more States without the consent of the State's legislature..... | True | False |
| 42. The State legislature may change the State constitution in the same manner that it may change an ordinary law..... | True | False |
| 43. The Federal Constitution prohibits Congress from levying an income tax..... | True | False |
| 44. A candidate for the Presidency of the United States must receive at least a majority of the popular vote to be elected..... | True | False |
| 45. The mayor-council plan is the most widely used form of municipal government.... | True | False |
| 46. The Wickersham Commission found that juvenile crime is least frequent in city slums | True | False |
| 47. The Articles of Confederation continued to govern the United States until the administration of Jefferson..... | True | False |
| 48. The House of Representatives has the sole power of impeachment..... | True | False |
| 49. All appeals from the Federal District Court must go directly to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals..... | True | False |
| 50. Nearly one-half of the States have an educational test of some sort as a qualification for voting..... | True | False |

Score is rights minus wrongs. Rights.....
 Wrongs.....
 Score.....

Go right on to the next page.

C. DIRECTIONS. *In the parenthesis at the right put the number of the word or phrase which is the best answer.*

- 51. Juvenile courts —
 1 pass upon wills, 2 hear divorce cases, 3 try children, 4 try officers. . . . ()
- 52. An immigrant is one who —
 1 comes into a country, 2 goes out of a country, 3 travels much,
 4 is deported. ()
- 53. The outstanding committee in the House of Representatives is the Committee on —
 1 Commerce, 2 Elections, 3 Public Expenditures, 4 Ways and Means. . . ()
- 54. Which is not a standing committee of the National Party Convention?
 1 Committee on Credentials, 2 Campaign Committee, 3 Committee of
 Permanent Organization, 4 Committee on Platform and Resolutions. ()
- 55. There is a Federal penitentiary located at —
 1 Leavenworth, Kansas, 2 Rock Island, Illinois, 3 Fort Collins, Colorado,
 4 Arlington, Virginia. ()
- 56. How many miles square is a Congressional Township?
 1 one, 2 four, 3 six, 4 ten. ()
- 57. Disburse means to —
 1 levy, 2 collect, 3 refund, 4 pay out. ()
- 58. Bigamy refers to —
 1 fraud, 2 theft, 3 destruction of property, 4 plurality of wives or
 husbands. ()
- 59. The Federal Reserve Board has general supervision over —
 1 exports, 2 railroads, 3 commerce, 4 banking. ()
- 60. The usual number of jurors on a petit jury is —
 1 seven, 2 twelve, 3 fifteen, 4 twenty-one. ()
- 61. The plaintiff in court is the —
 1 prosecuting attorney, 2 party complained against, 3 complaining party,
 4 jury foreman. ()
- 62. A premeditated act involves —
 1 impulsive action, 2 thinking beforehand, 3 use of others, 4 defiance
 of laws. ()
- 63. How many types of city government are there in the United States?
 1 one, 2 two, 3 three, 4 four. ()
- 64. A form of government in which sovereign power is in the hands of the people collectively,
 and is expressed by them either directly or indirectly through chosen agents or representa-
 tives, is known as —
 1 a Democracy, 2 a Monarchy, 3 an Aristocracy, 4 an Oligarchy. ()
- 65. The administration of justice in the United States is directed by a Cabinet official called
 the —
 1 Secretary of State, 2 Attorney-General, 3 Secretary of Interior,
 4 Secretary of Commerce. ()
- 66. An illiterate person —
 1 is stupid, 2 cannot read or write, 3 cannot vote, 4 is insane. ()